SNI

Standar Nasional Indonesia

SNI 01-0015-1987

Crude palm fatty acid

ICS 67.260

Badan Standardisasi Nasional BSN

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Crude palm fatty acid

Introduction

The standard for crude palm fatty acid was prepared, based on a survey conducted in the producing areas of palm oil North Sumatera, Lampung and DKI Jakarta and east Java.
After evaluation of the data and taking into consideration the standard for crude palm fatty acid of the prepared by Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia (PORIM), the Palm Oil Refiners Association of Malaysia (PORAM) and the standard proposed by the Staff of the Junior Minister for Promotion of Estate Products (Menteri Muda Urusan Peningkatan Produksi Tanaman Keras), the National Standard of Indonesia. for crude palm fatty acid shall be as follows

Specification

1 Scope

This standard specifies the quality requirements, method of test, method of sampling and method of packing for crude palm fatty acid.

2 Definition

Crude palm fatty acid shall be fatty acid obtained as the side result of the complete refining of the pericarp oil from the fruit Elaesis gulneensls Jacq.

3 Grades

Crude palm fatty acid shall be classified into one grade.

4 Quality requirements

Characteristics	Requirements	Methods of test
– Free. Fatty Acid (as palmatic acid)% (w/w) min..	80	SP – SMP – 30 – 1975 Rev. March 1984
– Saponifiable Matter, % (w/w), min	87	SP – SMP – 74 – 1975 Rev. March 1984
– Moisture and Impurities, % (w/w) max	1.0	SNI 01 – 3184 – 1992

5 Sampling

5.1 Method of sampling

5.1.1 In bulk

a. Sampling from land tanks or other bulk containers. The sample shall be taken from the land tanks with a weighted bottle or metal container with a removable stopper to which is attached a chain or cord. It is lowered to the various recommended depths where the stopper is removed and the container allowed to fill. A Sample shall be taken from different depths (upper, middle and bottom). These samples are then mixed together. From this mixture 1 kg shall be taken for analysis.

b. Sampling from pipeline
The sample shall be taken from the outflow tap of the pipe through which the oil flows from the land tank to the ship. These samples are then mixed together and 1 kg shall be taken for analysis.

5.1.2 In drums

The sample shall be taken at random from the square root of the number of drums in a consignment with a maximum of 30 drums per consignment. The sample shall be taken from each drum with a valve sampling tube with a length of 125 cm and a diameter ± 2 cm. The orifice of the pipe can be closed or opened by a long stemmed plug.

By immersing this pipe into the drum, the oil shall be sampled from the upper layer down to the bottom layer. Samples shall be taken at four diagonally opposite corners and the four samples are then mixed together and from this mixture 1 kg shall be taken for analysis.

5.2 Sampling official

The sampling official shall be a person with experience or training and employed by a legal body.

6 Packing

6.1 Method of packing

Crude Palm Fatty Acid shall be presented as a liquid, in bulk or packed in a drum which is in good condition clean and dry, with a capacity of 200 litres with a head space 5 - 10 percent. Drums for Preatreated Palm Oil should be made of a material which does not effect the contents and protects the product from contamination.

6.2 Labeling

On the outer surface of each drum, with non fading paint shall be written :

- Commodity of Indonesia
- Name/code number of producer/trader
- Name of commodity
- Net weight
- Code of production
- Country of destination
- Other important declaration